

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS  
JONESBORO DIVISION**

CHARLES L. BAUSLEY

PLAINTIFF

v.

3:15CV00095-BSM-JTK

BREET DUNCAN, et al.

DEFENDANTS

**PROPOSED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

The following recommended disposition has been sent to United States District Judge Brian S. Miller. Any party may serve and file written objections to this recommendation. Objections should be specific and should include the factual or legal basis for the objection. If the objection is to a factual finding, specifically identify that finding and the evidence that supports your objection. An original and one copy of your objections must be received in the office of the United States District Court Clerk no later than fourteen (14) days from the date of the findings and recommendations. The copy will be furnished to the opposing party. Failure to file timely objections may result in waiver of the right to appeal questions of fact.

If you are objecting to the recommendation and also desire to submit new, different, or additional evidence, and to have a hearing for this purpose before the District Judge, you must, at the same time that you file your written objections, include the following:

1. Why the record made before the Magistrate Judge is inadequate.
2. Why the evidence proffered at the hearing before the District Judge (if such a hearing is granted) was not offered at the hearing before the Magistrate Judge.

3. The detail of any testimony desired to be introduced at the hearing before the District Judge in the form of an offer of proof, and a copy, or the original, of any documentary or other non-testimonial evidence desired to be introduced at the hearing before the District Judge.

From this submission, the District Judge will determine the necessity for an additional evidentiary hearing, either before the Magistrate Judge or before the District Judge.

Mail your objections and “Statement of Necessity” to:

Clerk, United States District Court  
Eastern District of Arkansas  
600 West Capitol Avenue, Suite A149  
Little Rock, AR 72201-3325

### **DISPOSITION**

#### **I. Introduction**

Plaintiff Charles Bausley is an inmate confined at the Craighead County Detention Facility (Jail). He filed this pro se 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action against three named Defendants, but did not include specific allegations of constitutional violations by any of the individuals. (Doc. No. 1) By Order dated May 13, 2015 (Doc. No. 4), this Court granted Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed in forma pauperis in this lawsuit and provided him the opportunity to amend his Complaint within thirty days of the date of the Order. As of this date, Plaintiff has not filed an Amended Complaint.

Having reviewed Plaintiff's Complaint, the Court finds it should be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

## **II. Screening**

The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) requires federal courts to screen prisoner complaints seeking relief against a governmental entity, officer, or employee. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised claims that: (a) are legally frivolous or malicious; (b) fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (c) seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b).

An action is frivolous if “it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). Whether a plaintiff is represented by counsel or is appearing pro se, his complaint must allege specific facts sufficient to state a claim. See Martin v. Sargent, 780 F.2d 1334, 1337 (8th Cir.1985).

An action fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted if it does not plead “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). In reviewing a pro se complaint under § 1915(e)(2)(B), the Court must give the complaint the benefit of a liberal construction. Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). The Court must also weigh all factual allegations in favor of the plaintiff, unless the facts alleged are clearly baseless. Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 32 (1992).

## **III. Facts and Analysis**

Plaintiff alleges he was placed in a cell without a shower, newspaper, telephone call, or yard call, and that a Jailer took some items from his cell. (Doc. No. 2). In the May 13,

2015 Order, the Court noted that Plaintiff's allegations were too vague and conclusory to support an Eighth Amendment claim, and that he did not specifically allege any facts, incidents, or actions by the named Defendants (Doc. No. 4). The Court then provided Plaintiff the opportunity to amend his complaint, and specified certain facts and allegations he should include.

In order to support a claim for relief against Defendants pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Plaintiff must allege that a person acting under the color of state law deprived him of some Constitutional right. Griffin-El v. MCI Telecommunications Corp., et al., 835 F.Supp. 1114, 1118 (E.D.MO 1993). In order to support an Eighth Amendment claim for relief for unconstitutional conditions of confinement, Plaintiff first must allege that the conditions were objectively, sufficiently serious, that the punishment imposed amounted to "the denial of 'the minimal civilized measure of life's necessities.'" Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994), citing Rhodes v. Chapman, 425 U.S. 337, 347 (1981). Second, Plaintiff also must allege that the Defendants acted with deliberate indifference (not negligence or inadvertence) to his need for health and safety. Farmer, 511 U.S. at 834; Wilson v. Seiter, 501 U.S. 294, 303, 305-06 (1991).

"Although the Eighth Amendment's prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment bars more than physical torture, 'discomfort compelled by conditions of confinement, without more, does not violate the amendment.'" Martin v. Byrd, No. 4:07cv01184SWW, 2008 WL 686936 \* 4 (E.D.Ark.2008) (quoting Smith v. Coughlin, 748 F.2d 783, 787 (2d Cir. 1984) (other citations omitted.)) "Conditions of confinement, however, constitute cruel and

unusual punishment ‘only when they have a mutually enforcing effect that produces the deprivation of a single, identifiable human need such as food, warmth, or exercise.’” Martin, supra \*4 (quoting Whitnack v. Douglas County, 16 F.3d 954, 957 (8th Cir. 1994)).

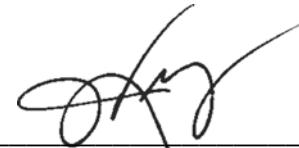
Absent specific allegations of deliberate indifference by Defendants, or allegations that Plaintiff was deprived of a single, identifiable human need, the Court finds that Plaintiff’s Complaint should be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

IT IS, THEREFORE, RECOMMENDED that:

1. Plaintiff’s Complaint against Defendants be DISMISSED, for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.
2. This dismissal constitute a “strike” within the meaning of the PLRA.<sup>1</sup>
3. The Court certify that an in forma pauperis appeal from an Order and Judgment dismissing this action would not be in good faith, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

IT IS SO RECOMMENDED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2015.



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JEROME T. KEARNEY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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<sup>1</sup>The statute provides that a prisoner may not file an in forma pauperis civil rights action or appeal if the prisoner has, on three or more prior occasions, filed an action or appeal that was dismissed as frivolous, malicious or for failure to state a claim, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.